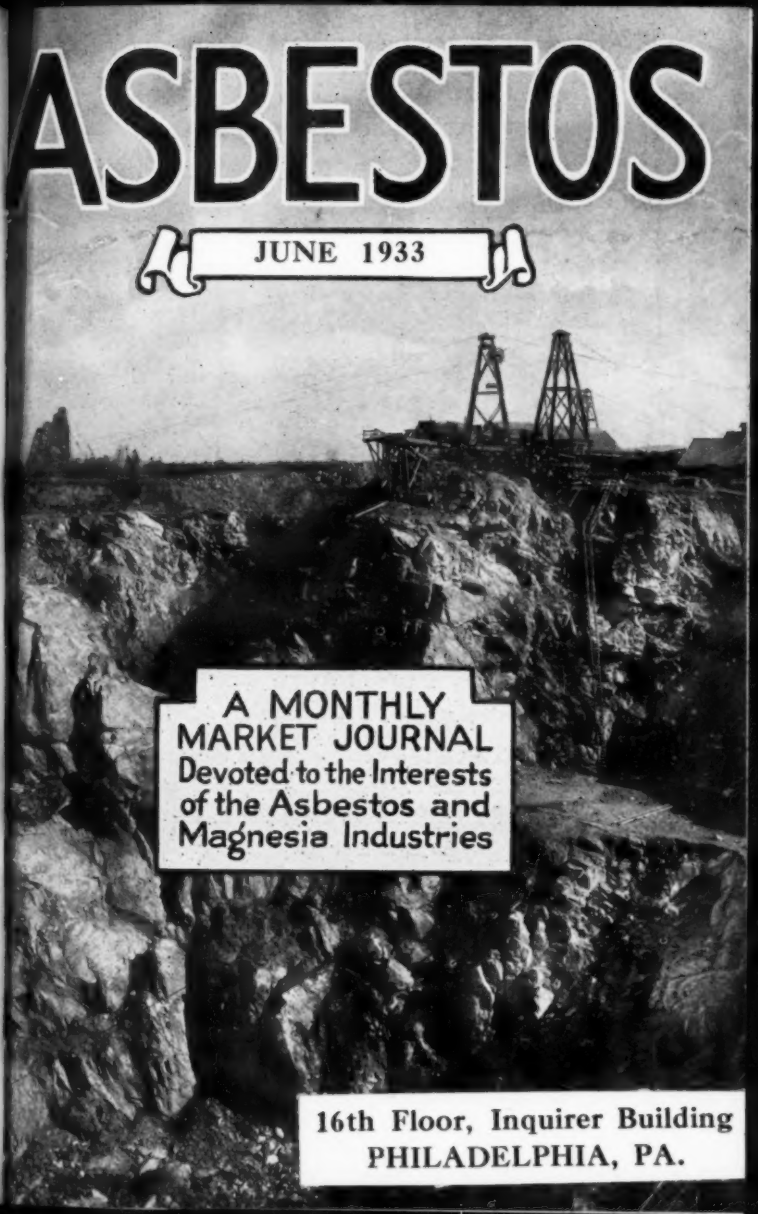
ASBESTOS

JUNE 1933



A MONTHLY
MARKET JOURNAL
Devoted to the Interests
of the Asbestos and
Magnesia Industries

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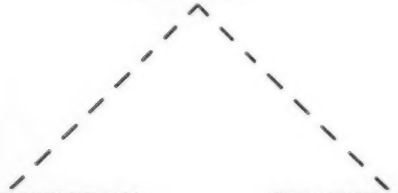
All Grades



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..ASBESTOS..

A MONTHLY MARKET JOURNAL DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE ASBESTOS AND MAGNESIA INDUSTRIES

A. S. ROSSITER, *EDITOR*

PUBLISHED BY SECRETARIAL SERVICE

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C. J. STOVER, OWNER

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The National Recovery Bill What Does It Mean to You?

The various laws suggested and effected in Washington are interesting to each one of you in exact ratio to the effect it has on you personally, your business, your bank account, and so on.

If your country goes off the gold standard, your principal interest in that action is not what it means to the banks, or to the steel industry, for instance, but—in the last analysis, how it will affect you!—and your Industry!

The National Recovery Bill is therefore of interest to practically every business man, and surely to every executive in the Asbestos Industry.

Briefly, the National Recovery Bill aims to control industry thru the industries themselves; in other words to control thru Trade Associations, and under this control it is contemplated that Industry will be allowed to raise prices, agree on wages, etc.

If, therefore, your particular division of your Industry has a trade association already in existence, that association will be used to contact the United States Government (meaning the agency or department of the Government organized to control industry) and to supply such agency or department with the information required under the National Recovery Bill.

On the other hand, if your division of the Industry does not have a trade association, it will be most desirable that the members of that division of the Industry get together and form such an association, so that when the Government is ready, the Association will have set up the machinery ready to supply the required statistics and to govern its members in such manner as the Government control body directs.

There are at present in the Asbestos Industry an Association of Brake Lining Manufacturers; there are other groups more or less working together, and there is being formed at the present time the Asbestos Textile Association —an association of the spinners of Asbestos Yarn.

If you desire further information concerning any of these Associations, or their activities, actual or contemplated, write "ASBESTOS" and we will either give you the information direct, or have the proper person—Secretary of the Association, Chairman, or whoever it may be—get in touch with you.

A few extracts taken from the National Recovery Bill show plainly that the Government desires to deal thru established trade associations and to promote organization of trades and industries not now organized.

Sec. 1. Declaration of Policy. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress . . . . . to promote the organization of industry for the purpose of cooperative action among trade groups.

Sec. 2. (a) Upon the application to the President by one or more trade or industrial associations or groups, the President may approve a code or codes of fair competition for the trade or industry or sub-division thereof, represented by the applicant or applicants.

Sec. 3. (b) After the President shall have approved any such code, the provisions of such code shall be the standards of fair competition for such trade or industry or sub-division thereof.

Sec. 3. (d) Upon his own motion or if complaint is made to the President that abuses inimical to the public interest and contrary to the policy herein declared are prevalent in any trade or industry, or subdivision thereof, and if no code of fair competition therefor has theretofore been approved by the President, the President, after such public notice and hearing as he shall specify, may prescribe and approve a code of fair competition for such trade or industry or subdivision thereof, which shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition approved by the President under subsection (a) of this section.

It is seen from the above that trades, industries and subdivisions thereof, if not now organized, shall set up machinery for dealing with the governmental agency to be created for the administering the act, and indeed the alternative is that the Government will itself write the

rules of conduct for industries.

It goes without saying that industries already organized, or those which organize immediately, and so set up rules, codes of ethics, etc., have a better chance of determining what statistics, rules, etc., are best for their particular trade or industry, than if the association is formed later on, at the command of the Government.

A copy of the National Recovery Bill may be obtained from your Congressman or Senator, or from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C. There is no charge for copies of this bill.

Increase in Rhodesian Shipments

A glance at the statistics for production of Asbestos in Rhodesia, for the last six months will show a large increase in the monthly shipments of Rhodesian asbestos. The South African Mining & Engineering Journal comments on this increase in its April 22nd issue, and explains this condition as follows:

"There has been no definite trade improvement to account for the increased shipments, but it is said that manufacturers overseas have now exhausted the surplus stocks that were piled up in the good years before the depression set in, so that they are now finding it necessary to draw all their requirements direct from the mines, and this may account for the increase to some extent. On the other hand these requirements will continue to depend on the general trade demand, which, has not shown any definite improvement yet; and the Rhodesian asbestos mines, moreover, have on hand accumulated stocks which are estimated to be sufficient to meet the present demand for fully two years ahead. These stocks would have to be reduced before any considerable revival in actual mining activity could be expected."

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How Evaporation Losses Can be Measured

By R. G. Skerrett

The Salton Sea in the arid region of the Imperial Valley of California is a reminder of the periodic rampages of the Colorado River. The Salton Sea occupies a deep depression in the prehistoric bed of the Gulf of California—the northern part of which was cut off from the rest of the gulf by a dike progressively formed by mud deposited there in the course of time by the Colorado River during successive flood stages. Isolated in this fashion, the impounded waters gradually evaporated in the intense and prolonged months of sunshine that characterize the region, year after year. Eventually, after centuries of this process, the only water remaining was that in the deep depression in the upper section of the territory.

With the natural and purposeful curiosity of the scientist, Government technicists set out to estimate when the Salton Sea was formed; and the basis of their calculation was the ascertained rate of evaporation going on, from season to season, over a span of many months. Naturally, they could not measure this action over the broad bosom of the sea, so they resorted to small-scale expedients in the form of pans of water placed where they would be exposed to the same solar and atmospheric conditions. These pans were placed in the water at the margin of the Salton Sea and set so that the water in each pan would be a few inches above the surface of the surrounding water. The evaporative loss was recorded from day to day; and in this manner an approximate figure was obtained for the general evaporation over the whole exposed surface of the sea. Working backward, the experts were able to fix a probable birth date for the Salton Sea — assuming that the Colorado had invaded the area more or less periodically and added an average amount of fresh water each time.

In the same manner estimates of a like sort have

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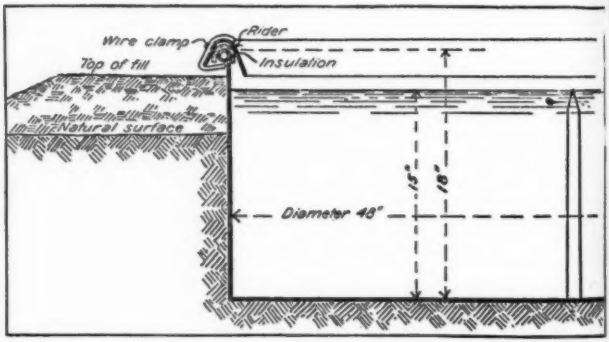
been made of lakes, ponds, reservoirs, etc.; and these calculations have played more or less important parts in determining losses thru evaporation and the amounts of water that could be counted upon within a range of normal circumstances. Data of this sort have practical value and a diversity of applications; and the United States Weather Bureau and other meteorological and engineering specialists have recourse frequently to researches of this description. Recently, attention has been called to a source of possible error in the use of metal pans—that is, the increased evaporation due to the heat of the sun shining on the dry and exposed rims of such pans. We refer to a type of evaporation pan recently devised by C. E. Grunsky, which is a modification of the standard pan commonly employed by experts of the United States Weather Bureau.



The improvement consists largely in shading the otherwise exposed rim of the pan with an insulating strip. The accompanying sketch shows how the strip is applied and held in place by a series of wire clamps. Sheet asbestos is especially suitable for this purpose because of the ease with which it can be cut to size and flexed to the desired form in attaching it to the rim of a pan. According to Mr. Grunsky, a pan so insulated and placed as shown in the sketch will show a lower evaporation than

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that observed in a pan of the same size not so protected. In other words, an error of as much as 10 per cent can be avoided in the data obtainable. This greater accuracy might be of much value in some circumstances.

Painting of G. D. Crabbs Presented to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce

An oil painting of George Dent Crabbs, President of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, was presented to the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce on May 11th.

Mr. Crabbs for years has been interested in the welfare of the City of Cincinnati; he is known as the "father" of the Cincinnati Union Terminal project and the $45,000,000 Terminal Station; in fact he is credited with having induced the seven trunk lines serving Cincinnati to build the magnificent terminal.

The painting was presented by Thomas J. Davis, Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank, and a Director of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Davis giving the portrait in order that the Chamber of Commerce might have a lasting memorial of the civic spirit of the prominent manufacturer.

The portrait, which is the work of John E. Weis, a Cincinnati artist, was painted in 1929 and shows Mr. Crabbs seated on his veranda at his residence, 352 Lafayette Circle. The background presented is the garden of his home with its handsome landscaping effects.

The painting will be hung in the Directors' room of the Chamber of Commerce where Mr. Crabbs sat for a number of years in meetings while he served as Director and Vice President of the institution. He was elected an honorary member of the Chamber several years ago.

The Asbestos Industry may well be proud of having Mr. Crabbs within its circle of executives.

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Mention of Asbestos By the Public Press

One of our readers deplores the infrequency of mention by the newspapers of asbestos and the asbestos industry, particularly in connection with other basic industries.

This reader points to a paragraph appearing in a Philadelphia paper, in an article concerning the National Recovery Act, which paragraph reads:

> "The steel, coal, oil, lumber, automobile, utilities, textile and asbestos trades are among those of which the leaders have indicated they expect to be ready to file wage and production agreements quickly for approval of Hugh S. Johnson, once he is definitely appointed administrator of the new law."

Our correspondent goes on to say that he believes a concerted effort should be made by all to do some educational work so that the Asbestos Industry will be properly known to the public, and that one of the drawbacks to the progress of the Asbestos Industry is the fact that so few of the general public know anything about the very wonderful mineral — Asbestos.

Less than 10% of the general public, when asked "What is Asbestos" actually know anything about it — how it is mined or its many uses. This is borne out by the many ridiculous statements made in the newspapers. We ran across one of these the other day — it calmly stated that "We (meaning the United States) have practically no asbestos mines of high quality. Asbestos was first found in Quebec, and now China, Russia and Canada supply us."

Ask Dr. Mattison, or Mr. Regelman, or perhaps Mr. Byrne of the Vermont Asbestos Corporation, what they think of the first statement. In the second there is no mention of Africa or Cyprus, while China is unimportant so far as the production of Asbestos is concerned.

Even more ridiculous is the statement which appeared in a recent issue of the Chicago, Ill., Herald Examiner, which stated that "Rock wool, which is to be used in in-

sulating the Herald and Examiner demonstration home in River Forest, is a natural **asbestos** made into a fluffy substance so as to create as porous a product as possible."

The question before the industry is "How can we educate the public so that Asbestos will be as familiar to it as coal, steel, copper, etc.?"

We leave the answer up to you, our readers. Will each and everyone of you who read this article, send us suggestions for apprizing the public of its uses, characteristics, advantages, and so on? These suggestions will be published in "ASBESTOS" and it will be our endeavor to get everyone in the Asbestos Industry working toward the same goal — that of acquainting the general public with asbestos.

The Russell Manufacturing Company displayed their brake linings at the Southeastern Automotive Parts Jobbers Show, Atlanta, Ga., which was held on May 15, 16 and 17th. C. A. Richards, Rusco Southeast Division Manager, reports that the show indicated a perceptible improvement in southern automotive business.

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Again — Synthetic Asbestos

Again the newspapers are running large headlines calling the public's attention to Synthetic Asbestos Yarn.

This synthetic asbestos is the same as that mentioned in our pages, and by the public press some years ago, the inventor being Morris Grossman, whose plans would seem to have progressed a little farther.

In fact the American Synthetic Asbestos Corporation, with headquarters at 233 W. 26th St., New York City, has been organized and is, it is said, carrying on several series of experiments and tests to determine the comparative insulating qualities of the fibre, and how it compares with the natural asbestos in the amount of destruction that is caused by heat.

It appears that the new material, as so far developed, consists of a matted mass of fibrous material, and there is yet to be developed practical methods of separating the fibres in such a manner that they can be spun and woven.

Synthetic asbestos has a fibrous base and may be made in a number of different forms as to length of fibre, color, tensile strength and fineness. Factors which cause the differences are controllable but further tests and experiments are necessary to determine the exact relationship of one factor to another.

Mr. Grossman points out that, aside from its value as a heat resisting material, the importance of the invention is that it introduces a new type of substance into textiles — inorganic compositions — and their application is practically unlimited.

Just how far this synthetic asbestos will replace natural asbestos is not yet determined, in fact so far we have been unable to find out whether this asbestos can be used for many or all the purposes for which natural asbestos is so well suited.

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Vermont Asbestos Corporation
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Asbestos and Rubber Mixtures Improved

By A. C. Blackall

An interesting report on improvements in asbestos-rubber compositions appeared recently in a French technical journal. Difficulty has formerly been met by the lumping of asbestos together when a pulp of the latter and latex has been mixed, preventing the desired subsequent sheeting operations.

This trouble was overcome by the joint use of a coagulent and a protective agent such as sulphonated oil, or a protein, the asbestos dispersed in water, being mixed with latex containing the protective agent which prevented coagulation of the latex and facilitated and maintained the dispersion of the asbestos. The addition of the coagulent caused the rubber to be deposited in the interior of the asbestos mass, which could be subsequently sheeted, etc.

In the French report, however, it is pointed out that the operations require considerable care and skill, and in the best results it is found that the coagulent, despite the protective agent, tends to aggregate the asbestos as well as the rubber, preventing really good dispersion and producing an inferior article. In the new process the latex particles are pre-aggregated before adding to the asbestospulp by means of an agent such as aluminum sulphate or chloride, acetic acid, etc., the amount required (determined in each case by test) being such as to produce aggregation without coagulation, producing a cream on the latex which can be filtered off for use. The latex particles must be above a certain minimum size, and if such latex is added to the asbestos dispersion successful mixtures result; the protective agent is no longer required since aggregated latex is not coagulated by asbestos.

Amounts of rubber up to 50 per cent on the weight of the asbestos can be successfully incorporated for such purposes as asbestos paper, fibrous board, etc., but for brake linings and jointings best results are obtained with approximately 20 per cent of rubber.

ASBESTOS

King's Mine, Showing New Incline from Underground Development

ASBESTOS CORPORATION LIMITED

THETFORD MINES

QUEBEC CANADA

What Products a Result of Depression?

What new products will come out of the depression?

Many manufacturers have been hard put to it to keep their factories going, even on very low production, and have added to their lines popular products—something that cost little to make, but above all, something so popular that it would automatically create demand.

Many firms have kept their Research Laboratories up to top notch (witness Philip Carey Mfg. Co., Page 14, May "ASBESTOS") developing changes in their products, in their package, or new products — generally with one idea—something that would strike the eye of the public.

An excellent illustration of this is the steel factory-built house. Some of the largest producing companies are devoting a part of their energies to this infant, but fast growing industry.

Talking points for steel fabricated houses are incombustibility of materials, insulation from heat and cold, strength against storms and earthquakes, protection from vermin and little or no upkeep.

The latest style is made completely of steel, the outside walls being covered with baked enamel.

One of the large manufacturers of Asbestos Products, we are told, is introducing a ready-built house of asbestos board framed by steel.

But whether interested in the house itself or not, at least the asbestos industry has an interest, as in all building construction, in the covering used to insulate pipes so that the house will be properly heated.

We have mentioned factory built houses before; repetition of the subject is made simply because it looks as tho the fabricated steel house will be a direct source of business for the Asbestos Industry, and especially for those interested in insulation.

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ASBESTOS
MARKET CONDITIONS

General Business.

"In May, for the first time in nearly four years, the volume of trade and industrial production has exceeded that of the same month in the previous year and such comparison heartens all business men," states the National City Bank in its letter for June. Other sentences—"Improvement in international relations is a factor in the optimistic feeling." "Reports from the Automobile Industry continue good." "The textile industries have had an extremely vigorous upswing contrasting favorably with their stagnation during May and June of last year." "The vigor of the business revival is indicated not only by the reports from specific industries, but by the general indexes reflecting conditions in all industries." "Steel operations have mounted without a break for ten consecutive weeks." "The number of freight cars loaded during the week ending May 13th showed a gain over 1932"—indicate increasing business and permanent business revival. As to the Asbestos Markets:

Asbestos Raw Material.

One of our correspondents writes us: "If regulation of Industry thru Government supervision becomes a reality and we think it will—the production and sale of raw asbestos should welcome such a policy. What the producers have been unable to accomplish, except in a very minor degree, should now be undertaken in an aggressive manner.

"It would appear that our Government now believes it to be equally poor business to sell anything below the cost of production as it is to sell anything at an inflated value.

"The short grades of Asbestos, which in tonnage represent by far the major output of the Canadian Mines, has been sold and is still being sold below the cost of production. These short grades should be stabilized at much higher levels and in so doing we do not believe that the Canadian Mines will lose a single ton of business and the American market (by far the largest buyer of short grades)

would consume just as much at the higher prices.

"When these short grades are sold at prices that would at least repay the Canadian Mines their cost of production, this would be the first step toward stabilization of the Industry. For years this plan has been suggested but nothing has been done about it.

"A 'New Era' of business has arrived and surely in this important industry there should arise a leader who will lead this industry out of this useless, senseless and unnecessary destructive competition."

Asbestos Manufactured Products.

Textiles. In this market there is a tendency to raise prices; volume has increased very slightly.

Brake Lining. One of the executives in this field tells us that the increase in replacement business during May was "sudden, decided and remarkable," and far more than seasonal. Also the automobile production figures for both April and May were higher than several preceding months, which naturally indicates increased equipment business.

Insulation. High Pressure. Volume is about "holding its own," and any industrial improvement will automatically mean increased business in the high pressure lines. The inflationary program and the increase in public works will also have a good effect on this Industry.

Insulation. Low Pressure. There is improvement in demand in this market, due principally to additional stocks being carried. Encouraging reports from the construction industry and inflationary conditions are also direct causes.

Paper and Millboard. This market shows slight improvement, with a great deal of confidence, increasing prices and stable conditions.

Asbestos Cement Products. Sales of asbestos cement shingles showed definite improvement during May, reflecting the expected seasonal increase. Purchases by Federal and State Government, Institutions and some large industries go to make up a large percentage of the total business, however, and no great improvement in volume can reasonably be expected until there is more activity in residential construction and remodeling. Prices remain firm and the as-

bestos shingle manufacturers with their greatly improved lines of styles, sizes and colors, are in a better position than at any previous time in the history of the industry, to take advantage of any improved market conditions that may develop.

The above are the opinions of men closely in touch with asbestos markets. Whether you agree or differ, give us your ideas.

Termites Stop at Asbestos

By Perry H. Kraft

Termites or white ants are nature's scavengers. Since the beginning of time they have been known, yet in their natural habitat they have a definite and useful purpose to fulfill. Hundreds of species are known, yet only three are of economic importance to the builder, especially so the subterranean termite which lives only in unbroken ground. All builders of wooden structures are careful to take precautionary measures against these insects which infest lumber, at ground level or below.

So it was with Love's Biscuit and Bread Company, of Honolulu. They had outgrown their spacious bakery plant and a new and larger permanent home had to be built at once. They had to have a plant which could grow with the business, one to which additions could be easily built.

Before starting construction of the plant, they knew that one of their first problems would be to minimize to the nth degree, the presence of termites. If neglected, the pests would become in time their greatest problem. And they knew they wanted wooden flooring all over the plant, narrow white maple.

Many suggestions were made by numerous friends of the company who had experienced "fights" with the insects. Any or all of these may have been good, yet permanency demanded something that could not be classed as an experiment. Over seventy years in business had taught the company many things. It was better to go slow and be sure.

Tests were begun at the laboratory of the University

of Hawaii, in an effort to find some base upon which the wooden flooring could be laid, yet insure complete protection from the termites. Months of labor were consumed to find some method of doing away with these insects permanently.

Various kinds of cement and concrete were experimented with. It was thought that it could be mixed to such a consistency that the flooring could be nailed to it. Then after many tests, they found it necessary to add asbestos to the concrete.

Many experiments were conducted then with various mixtures of this. When the right consistency was found, it was realized that the time and effort spent had been well worth the trial. So it was with the new building.

All floor joists were treated chemically before being laid. Then the carefully mixed concrete and asbestos mixture was spread on two inches thick. This was of such a consistency that the flooring was laid on and nailed to it. Soon it had hardened and another job was well done.

Mr. J. A. Corbett, general manager of the bakery, in an interview admitted that this was a complete change from the usual method of laying floors. "However," he continued, "we realize that it is probably one of the most important developments in this line to take place in months, perhaps years. There is no doubt but that this method will serve in the construction of many new buildings in the future."

Climatic conditions vary greatly,—so it is with the mixtures of asbestos and concrete. Exhaustive tests should be made before attempting to use this combination. A mixture of ten per cent asbestos and ninety per cent concrete, would be a good start toward getting the right consistency, according to one concrete contractor. Asbestos can then be added or taken away as needed.

There is no question but that this may be a new trend in building development.

Motorist (changing tire): Muscle Shoals!
Passerby: Why Muscle Shoals?
Motorist: It's the biggest dam I know of.

CONTRACTORS AND DISTRIBUTORS PAGE

WHY NOT A LITTLE FORESIGHT?

By H. N. Dawes

In the May number of "Asbestos" a contributed article on this page entitled "Is Organization Valuable?" stresses the point that during a serious economic upheaval such as we have been passing thru, the close association or enlightened cooperation of competitors is more valuable and necessary than when business is functioning normally. Other articles printed in this section during the past year have called the attention of the Asbestos Contractors to the vital need of organization for their own protection as well as for the benefit of the asbestos workers and the purchasers of Applied Insulation.

A study of the text of the President's National Recovery program, together with a little intelligent reading between the lines, would indicate that Trade Associations are not just to be sanctioned, but to be made obligatory. Also there appears evidence that the present Anti-Trust laws which now practically demand unbridled competition will be modified and it may be required that the compulsory trade associations function in such a manner as to prevent such unfair and ruinous competition.

These associations will probably be licensed and their codes submitted for approval. Each unit of a trade association will be obliged to subscribe to such codes and licensed to operate as a member of the association with the possibility of revokation of license upon evidence of action contrary to such code or unfair to the other units and to the workers and the consumers. There would seem to be evidence too that severe penalties may be imposed for evasion of the spirit and letter of the codes.

The signs are unmistakable that the old 19th Century theories of unlimited and uncontrolled competition are vanishing and tomorrow may see occupational groups of trade associations set up in approved form to control production, prices and wages. "Cut-throat" competition will no longer be permitted to ruin an industry as it has frequently done in the past.

Approved self-regulation of trade associations will be of such nature as to permit no stifling of private initiative and to safeguard the consumer against excessively high prices or excessively low prices, which are really just as detrimental to him.

I hear some of my readers say "Revolutionary!" "Impossible!"

Yes, perhaps it is revolutionary, but it certainly is not impossible. On the contrary it is both possible and probable and likely to be a part of the "New Deal" our President is so rapid-

ly bringing into action.

There is a proverbial saying "Foresight is better than Hindsight."

Use a little Foresight today, Mr. Contractor. Now is the time for you and your competitors in the various centers to form associations or reconstruct existing organizations along lines which are beneficial to the Applied Insulation Industry and which are possible of approval. Don't wait for the government to compel such organization and force upon you regulations in the establishment of which you will have no voice.

Initiative on your part may result in more satisfactory operating conditions for your trade than waiting for a government edict.

BUILDING

April contract volume for construction of all types amounted to $56,573,000; this contrasts with $59,958,500 for March, and $121,704,800 for April of last year. For the first four months of 1933 contracts totaled $252,599,800 as against $407,783,500 for the corresponding period of 1932.

Residential building contracts in April amounted to $19,143,600, as compared with $16,021,000 for March and $28,894,700 for April of last year.

For the first 22 days of May contracts for residential contruction awarded in the 37 Eastern States were about the same as the same period last year.

We are indebted to the F. W. Dodge Corporation for these figures.

High-Grade Asbestos Textiles

CARDED FIBRES
YARNS, CORD, MANTLE YARNS
PLAIN AND METALLIC CLOTHS
BRAIDED AND WOVEN TAPES
BRAIDED TUBINGS
WOVEN SHEET PACKINGS
WOVEN BRAKE LININGS
GLOVES, MITTENS, LEGGINS
GASKETS, SEAMLESS AND JOINTED
PACKINGS, STEM AND HIGH PRESSURE
WICK AND ROPE

ASBESTOS FIBRE SPINNING COMPANY
NORTH WALES, — PENNA.

ASBESTOS BRAKE LINES

This page devoted to the discussion of brake lining activities by the Asbestos Brake Lining Association.

Indicative of the greatly increased activity of the association, members of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association, which includes the country's leading manufacturers of brake linings and clutch facings, have adopted a new emblem in the form of a vivid shield, which will be placed on all letterheads and literature sent out by the member companies.

W. J. Parker, Commissioner of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association, has written an 18 page booklet explaining the National Industrial Recovery Act, for the benefit of brake lining manufacturers in his own organization and members of all other industries interested.

The booklet tells what the Recovery Act is, what it permits and what it requires in its contemplated control of all American business. It will be sent without charge to business men writing to Mr. Parker at the Association's Headquarters at 7 E . 44th St., New York City.

At a meeting of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association, held on May 19th at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, Roscoe Edlund, President of the American Trade Association Executives, explained vividly and confidentially the revolutionary changes required of the brake lining industry and all others by the Federal Recovery Act, in the framing of which Mr. Edlund was a constant consultant.

Other speakers were John R. Hall, President of the John R. Hall Corporation of New York, who, with W. L. Churchill delivered an illustrated lecture on "Pricing for Profit."

President Robert E. Lee, of the Asbestos Brake Lining Association announced that the association will start immediately, in its own industry, to meet the requirements of the far-reaching Federal Recovery Act.

Working in cooperation with police departments and with state and municipal automobile authorities all over the country, the Asbestos Brake Lining Association announced on May 22nd, a new simplified official code of safe stopping distances for automobiles. The Association has embarked upon a nationwide campaign to reduce motor car accidents and will endeavor to have the code adopted by police and motorists in every city and town in the United States.

The safety code, which is the result of five years' intensive field observation and laboratory research on the part of the Association experts and the engineering staffs of the member companies, covers stopping distances of cars at twenty miles an hour as follows:

Four Wheel Brakes:

Excellent	20 feet
Good	25 feet
Unsafe	35 feet

Two Wheel Brakes:

Excellent	30 feet
Good	37 feet
Unsafe	45 feet

These tests at twenty miles an hour, the Association feels, will reveal the safe or unsafe condition of brakes to participate in traffic at its present high speed. The directors believe that more elaborate brake tables tend to confuse officials and motorists and are too quickly forgotten.

The Association during the week of May 22nd sent copies of its new simplified code of 5000 police chiefs, state motor vehicle commissioners and automobile clubs, together with detailed suggestions for the conduct of brake inspection campaigns and a model brake performance ordinance for use in large and small communities. Additional copies or more technical information will be supplied to any one requesting it from the Association's headquarters at 7 E. 44th St., New York City.

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTION

Automobile production in the United States and Canada, during April 1933 was 189,284, compared with 125,241 in March 1933, and with 155,136 in April 1932.

April 1933 production was higher than any preceding month back to June 1932, when the production was 190,218. We understand that May 1933 production increased over April.

Africa (Rhodesia).

(Statistics published by Rhodesia Chamber of Mines).

	March 1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value		
Bulawayo District				
Nil Desperandum (Afr. Asb. Mng. Co. Ltd.)	356.60	£4,457	10	..
Shabania (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	1,599.73	19,996	11	3
Victoria District				
King & Gath's (Rho. & Gen. Asb. Corp. Ltd.)	299.70	3,746	5	..
	2,256.03	£28,200	6	3
March 1932	*1,000.23*	*£35,363*	*9*	*9*

Africa (Union of South).

(Statistics supplied by Department of Mines for the Union of S. A.)

	February 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	February 1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
Transvaal				
Amosite	175.10	£ 1,751	....	.....
Chrysotile	915.00	7,571	287.50	£3,212
Cape				
Blue	143.67	2,789	257.23	4,523
	1,233.77	£12,111	544.73	£7,735

March figures have not yet been received.

Canda.

(Statistics by Quebec Bureau of Mines, and by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics).

	April 1932 Tons (2000 lbs.)	April 1933 Tons (2000 lbs.)
Fibre	8,830	8,168
By-Products	307	256

Imports Into U. S. A.

Unmanufactured Asbestos.

	March 1932 Tons (2240 lbs.)	March 1933 Tons (2240 lbs.)
Africa (Br. S.)	5	304
Canada	8,221	3,909
Germany	..	32
Italy	1	153
	8,227	4,398
Value	$197,675	$144,927

Division by Grades.

The material from British South Africa is all Crude; that from Germany is of "Lower Grades"; while the 1 ton from Italy in March 1932 is Crude, and the 153 tons from Italy in March 1933 consists of 1 ton of Crude and 152 tons of "Lower Grades."

The material from Canada is diivded as follows:

Crude	45	21
Mill Fibre	2,145	1,902
Lower Grades	6,031	1,986
	8,221	3,909

Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1932	March 1933
Austria	$ 165	$ 49
Canada	.....	15
France	308	....
Germany	2,888	620
United Kingdom	778	947
	$4,139	$1,631

Exports from U. S. A.

Exports of unmanufactured asbestos during the month of March 1933 amounted to 83 tons, valued at $3,749; compared with 92 tons valued at $7,658 during March 1932.

Exports of Manufactured Asbestos Goods:

	March 1932		March 1933	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Paper, Mlbd. & Rlbd.	53,790	$6,504	82,147	$5,395
Pipe Covering & Cement	67,425	2,279	150,306	7,115
Textiles and Packing	100,857	43,373	51,363	30,325
Brake Lining				
Molded and Semi-molded	.....	41,359	.....	42,753
Not Molded[1]	182,255	33,375	93,637	21,624
Magnesia and Mfrs. of	138,254	11,995	45,236	4,545
Asbestos Roofing[2]	297	1,268	10,728	18,038
Other Manufactures	70,897	10,285	201,336	9,790

[1] Lin. Ft. [2] Sqs.

Exports of Raw Asbestos from Canada.

	April 1932		April 1933	
	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value	Tons (2000 lbs.)	Value
United Kingdom	.....	$ 20	125	$ 4,285
United States	2,151	95,949	930	58,438
Belgium	.....	.....	20	2,000
Colombia	.....	.....	2	187
France	.....	10	..	10
Germany	.....	25	129	6,679
Italy	.....	.....	134	8,903
Japan	107	9,980	699	51,126
Netherlands	.....	.....	1	51
Spain	.....	.....	45	2,184
	2,258	$105,984	2,085	$133,863
Sand and Waste—				
United Kingdom	.....	.....	300	6,000
United States	3,903	55,129	2,550	34,461
Germany	.....	.....	30	600
Italy	.....	.....	30	275
Japan	15	379	.....	.....
	3,918	55,508	2,910	41,336
Grand Total	6,176	$160,492	4,995	$175,199

ASBESTOS

Imports and Exports by England.

Imports of Raw Material.

	April 1932 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value	April 1933 Tons (2240 lbs.)	Value
From Africa (Rhodesia)	1,528	£30,004	933	£17,555
From Africa (U. of South)	214	4,908	288	3,280
From Canada	49	474	224	1,903
From Cyprus	268	5,241	.....	.....
From Italy	15	92	.....	.....
From Soviet Union (Russia)	....	.....	121	2,033
From U. S. of America	69	705	9	749
	2,143	£41,424	1,575	£25,520
Re-Shipments	33	957	55	1,523

Exports of Asbestos Manufactures:

	April 1932 Cwts.	Value	April 1933 Cwts.	Value
To Netherlands	780	£ 3,278	569	£ 2,447
To France	520	2,350	70	1,211
To United States of America	.....	185	48	391
To British India	3,520	6,678	2,866	7,239
To Australia	320	3,708	533	4,110
To Other Countries	17,680	46,781	12,340	39,341
	22,820	£62,980	16,426	£54,739

ASBESTOS STOCK QUOTATIONS

(Figures supplied thru the courtesy of Edward G. Wyckoff andCompany, 1528 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.)

	Par.	Div.	May 1933 High	Low	Last
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) New	np		Nominal		⅛ - ⅜
Asbestos Corpn. (Income Bonds) New	1000				No Market
Asbestos Corpn. (Com.) Old	np	–			⅛ - ⅜
Asbestos Corpn. (Pfd.) Old	100	7			⅛ - ½
Carey (Com.)	100	–	40	25	30¼
Carey (Pfd.)	100	6	48¼	41	48¼
Certainteed (Com.)	np	–	3⅞	1¾	3⅝
Garlock Packing (Pfd.) Retired 1929		–	No Sales		
Garlock Packing (Bonds)	1000	6	No Sales		
Johns-Manville (Com.)	np	–	36	25½	36
Johns-Manville (Pfd.)	100	7	71	62	71
Raybestos-Manhattan (Com.)	np	60c	17¼	11⅛	17¼
Ruberoid (Com.)	np	1	28½	20½	28½
Thermoid (Com.)	np	–	3⅛	1¼	3
Thermoid (Pfd.)	100	7	No Sales		
Thermoid (Bonds)	1000	6	44	31	44

Asbestos Used to Convert Heaters for Oil Burners

By Ralph H. Butz

During the past few years a large number of magazine-feed coal burning heaters have been converted into oil-burning heaters. The magazine-feed type of heater usually is equipped with a slanting fuel feed.

For the installation of oil-burning equipment the bottom of the combustion chamber must be filled to a certain level in order to obtain proper heating efficiency. In many instances this has been done by inexperienced men, using materials not suitable for such a purpose, and in the case of hard cements, rendering it difficult to again convert the heater into a magazine-feed coal burner if desired.

One heating contractor who has solved this problem in a scientific manner is E. C. Kauffman, Southampton, Pa., who has sold a large number of magazine-feed heaters and will quickly convert them for the use of oil burners or vice versa.

"To change a magazine-feed into an old-burning heater," says Mr. Kauffman, "the proper thing to do is to fill the combustion chamber to the proper level with asbestos cement. This is a quick, safe and economical method to handle such a job. The asbestos filling will remain intact as long as the heater can be used. It can be removed without damage to the grate or fire box if, at any time, the user desires to discard oil burner and again use coal for fuel."

"While we have not changed any of these heaters to use gas burners," he continued, "the same principle would apply in such a case. The combustion chamber in either case must be brought to a certain level if the highest efficiency of the fuel is to be utilized. To fill up the fire box to the proper level the only material to use is asbestos cement. Where it is desired to keep this cement from adhering to the interior surface this may be remedied by lining the interior to the proper height with asbestos board, and then filling in the cement. The cement may then be removed at any time without the necessity of chipping or scraping it from the metal."

THIS AND THAT

Awnbest Corporation, manufacturers of Asbestos Awning Cloth, are issuing an attractive circular, "Summer Comfort with Absolute Safety." The circular reproduces four letters commenting favorably on Awnbest products.

Asbestos cement pipe used for carrying water to West Covington, Ky., is said to have stopped complaints from the users. The old cast iron pipe on the Parkway bridge spanning the Ludlow Highway was replaced by 50 feet of asbestos cement pipe, and the water is now satisfactory.

A man in an asbestos suit was shown at the Factory Trade Exhibition held at the Agricultural Hall in London, recently, and caused great amusement among the children.

The big Pangani asbestos mill at Filabusi has changed hands for re-erection on a new gold propostion in the district, while the main office building has been purchased by outside parties.

A news item in a San Diego, Calif., paper states that in the 600 miles of peninsula south of Tijuana, there are known to be gem deposits, gold, silver, copper, aluminum, *asbestos* and other basic products.

A quantity of Asbestos Cloth was recently sold by the Standard Asbestos Company of San Francisco, to be placed underneath the carpet in a sorority house on a college campus, to prevent fires from cigarettes; Alas and alack!

NEWS OF THE INDUSTRY

Birthdays. Our list of birthday dates this month contains the following: J.C. W. Wildman, Sales Agent, British Belting & Asbestos Co., Merton Park, S. W., 20, England, whose birthday falls on June 16th; Royal Mattison, Vice President, Keasbey & Mattison Co., Ambler, Pa., June 21st; Chester A. Middleton, Managing-Director, John-Manville Corp., of Brazil, Sao Paulo, Brazil, June 27th; L. B. Palmer-Ball, President, Palmer Asbestos & Rubber Corp., Chicago, Ill., June 29th; George L. Hammons, President, United States Asbestos Co., of Illinois, Chicago, Ill., July 4th; O. G. Garlock, President, Crandall Packing Co., Palmyra, N. Y., July 5th; Chas. S. Wood, President, Chas. S. Wood & Co., Newark, N. J., July 6th; A. M. Ehret, Jr., President, Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Pa., July 11th; Thomas L. Gatke, President, Gatke Corporation, Chicago, Ill., July 16th. We extend to all these gentlemen congratulations and best wishes .

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., incurred a net lost of $63,428.51 during the quarter ended March 31, 1933, after absorbing all charges and expenses, including provisions of $122,336.80 for Depreciation of properties, Operating results, excluding Depreciation, showed a profit of $58,908.29.

The Company has no banking or funded debt, or capital obligation senior to the Common Stock. Its Net Current Assets at the close of the quarter were equivalent to 9.19c per share of its Common Stock issued and outstanding in the hands of the public. The Cash and Bank Funds were $3,151,884.60, practically the same as January 1, 1933. Since March 31, 1933 there has been a consistent increase in business and at the present volume it is expected that the Company will operate at a profit after all charges including Depreciation.

The Directors declared a dividend of fifteen cents per share, payable after June 15, 1933, to stockholders of record at the close of business May 31, 1933.

The Tasmanian Asbestos Co., of Beaconfield, Tasmania, according to reports which reach us, has commenced crushing and screening asbestos rock and is finding a ready market for the fibre in Melbourne and Sydney.

The India Rubber Journal recently published several articles concerning Asbestos: Asbestos String, in their May 6th number; Electrical Insulating Properties of Asbestos in the May 13th number; The Treatment of Asbestos from Slip-Fibre Veins in the May 20th number and Asbestos Lamp Wick in the May 27th number.

Standard Asbestos Co., M. S. Sprague, formerly with the Plant Rubber & Asbestos Works, is now connected with the Standard Asbestos Company of San Francisco, Calif.

BLUE ASBESTOS

The "CAPE" quality of blue crocidolite, owing to great tensile strength, volume, and acid-resisting properties, has been proved to be the world's finest material for:-

(1) High Temperature Insulation
(2) Bulkheads and Fireproof Partitions
(3) Asbestos Cement Pipes
(4) Textiles
(5) Electrode Wrappings for Arc Welding

AMOSITE ASBESTOS

owing to its great length of fibre, is ideal both in economy and efficiency as a constituent for:-

85% MAGNESIA COVERINGS

Magnificent success has been achieved with the latest specialty in Amosite material, viz:-

100% AMOSITE SECTIONAL PIPE COVERINGS

AND BOILER CASINGS FOR BOTH MARINE AND POWER PLANT INSTALLATIONS

Address Enquiries to the Mine Owners and Manufacturers::

The Cape Asbestos Co Limited

Morley House 26-30 Holborn Viaduct London E.C.1.
Factory, Barking, Essex

Russell Manufacturing Co. More than 200 automobile mechanics and service station men form Pennsylvania towns, including Malvern, Newtown Square, Berwyn, Bala and Cynwyd, attended a Rusco brake clinic held recently in Ardmore, Pa., at the establishment of the Main Line Battery & Electric Service Station, distributor of Rusco brake linings and other automotive products. A. G. Teetsel, brake engineer at the Middletown, Conn., factory of the Russell Manufacturing Co., delivered a lecture on brake lining manufacture and brake service.

The Russell Manufacturing Co., recently announced a new product—the Rusco V. D. (Vibration Dampener) clutch plate. Competitive in price, the new plate is of improved construction and is a real vibration dampening device. It is designed for all Ford passenger cars of both Models A and V-S using a single disc clutch for all Chevrolet 6-cylinder passenger cars except the 1933 models for which a new Rusco plate will be announced shortly.

The Rusco V. D. clutch plates has fewer parts than any standard plate available. It is considerably lighter than standard plates and its facing material meets every condition required for action and life under service.

The new clutch plates were available thruout the automotive world on June 1st.

Johns-Manville Corporation, on May 29th moved to their new offices at 22 East 40th Street, New York City, from their former address at 292 Madison avenue. The new quarters are air-conditioned, acoustically treated, and in fact modern in every respect, efficiency of operation and increase comfort of personnel having been stressed thruout.

PATENTS

Construction Unit. No. 1,905,375. Granted on April 25th to Albert C. Fischer, Chicago, Ill., assignor to the Philip Carey Mfg. Co. Filed July 29, 1926. Serial No. 125,738.

Described as constructional material embodying in its construction an intermediate perforated sheet surfaced with sealing sheets closing said perforations.

Insulating Wall. No. 1,905,832. Granted on April 25th to Stuart W. Excell, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Standard Oil Co., Chicago, Ill. Filed September 17, 1930. Serial No. 482,505.

Described as a construction for insulating walls comprising a wall, a plurality of horizontally disposed and outwardly directed strips secured at one edge of said wall between the top and bottom of the latter and a layer of insulation against said wall and supported by said strips.

85% MAGNESIA
PIPE & BOILER
COVERINGS.

HIGH
TEMPERATURE
INSULATION AND
CEMENTS.

SEVERAL VALUABLE
TERRITORIES
OPEN FOR
DISTRIBUTORS

AIR CELL. WOOL FELT. CORK. ASBESTOS CEMENT

Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Co.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND FACTORIES

VALLEY FORGE, PA.

BRANCH OFFICES

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO

REPRESENTATIVES

IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND COUNTRIES

The Test

The test of a man is the fight he makes,
The grit that he daily shows;
The way that he stands on his feet and takes
Fate's numerous bumps and blows.
A coward can smile when there's naught to fear,
When nothing his progress bars,
But it takes a man to stand up and cheer
While some other fellow stars.

It isn't the victory, after all,
But the fight that a brother makes.
The man who, driven against the wall,
Still stands up erect and takes
The blows of fate with his head held high,
Bleeding and bruised and pale,
Is the man who'll win in the by and by,
For he isn't afraid to fall.

It's the bumps you get and the jolts you get,
And the shocks that your courage stands,
The hours of sorrow and vain regret,
The prize that escapes your hands,
That test your mettle and prove your worth.
It isn't the blows you deal,
But the blows you take on the good old earth,
That show if your stuff is real.

—Source Unknown.